MEN A MUNICIPAL VACION DIAMENTON WHO TO WAR

WASHINGTON

Mr. Bouty; ell's Plea for the Impeachment of the President.

Mr. S'amner's Negro Equality Bill A gain Passed in the Senate.

Bej satorial Dobate on the Payment of Waited States Bonds in Coin.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1967,

The Empenchment Question in the House. The littlement discussion was inaugurated to-day a speech from Mr. Boutwell, advocating the views of the majority. To-morrow Mr. Boutwell will complete has effort, when Mr. Wilson, of lowe, intends to expound

the least of the minority.

We hate in the Senate on Negro Equality in the District of Columbia.

The debate in the Senate to-day was brief, lively and to quant, on the passage of Senator Summer's bill to rike out the word "white" from the constitution of he District of Columbia and to give the right to negroes to sit open juries, together with all the privileges accorded to the whites. It was chiefly interesting as indicating the qualtered sentiment of the republican reference to the equality of In view of the verdict rendered at the recent election, an opinion prevailed that the dominant clement in the Senate would healtate in forcing upon the people of this District the obnoxious meas equality, and those republicans to whom conservative tendencies have been attributed were ex-pected to record their objection to the passage of the bill. The sequel, however, shows that the vote was a strict party one, and that the radicals have no compunctions to the enforcement of universal equality where the theory can meet with no effective opposition Senator Summer evidently felt anxious for the immediate passage of his bill, and seemed impatient at the which some of the democratic members persisted in creating, Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, felt equally anxious, but expressed himself dissatisfied that the bill failed in not being a sweeping measure—one that would wipe out all distinctions of race or color and look upon both races as one. The Senator spoke somewhat impulsively, and excited a little derisave smiling. Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, to whom the credit of much nervous precision as a speaker must be accorded, protested against the passage of the bill, and, taking up the Senator from aness, admonished him that his constituency were far less favorably disposed towards amalgamation of the races, as their recent verdict at the polls emphatically admit. Reverdy Johnson made a brief but logical and forcible argument against the measure. His language a lawyer appealing against the unconstitutionality of a projected act. Speaking at first in rather a passioned, and wound up with a solemn protest against the bill. Mr. Sumner called up the bill again in the afternoon, and this gave occasion to the only spicy piece of debate that has marked the proceedings of the ses-sion so far. Senator Hendricks rose a second time and gave his reasons for opposing the bill. He did so in a really masterly fachion, saying, among other things, that those terms so frequent in the vocabulary radicalism, "copperhead," "robel," &c., applied to the Northern democracy, were gradually falling into disuse, and that the time had come when they should be dropped altogether. Senator Morton, his colleague lians, and as equally able a debater, replied very sententiously, declaring his belief that the terms comby Mr. Hendricks would cling to the deocracy through all generations. The passage at arms

The Correspondence Between the President and General Grant Relative to the Removal of Stanton and Sheridan. It is understood that General Grant, in accordance

continued for a little time longer, much talent being exhibited on both sides. The bill, however, passed by

the usual radical majority.

with Mr. Blaine's resolution directing the General comcorrespondence addressed by him to the President respecting the removal of Stanton and Sheridan, will notude the letter addressed to the President and marked "private." Phis becoment makes four pages of letter paper, and is said to be of a most important character. Proposed Amendment to the Charter of the Pacific Railroad. Mr. C. C. Washburne, of Wisconsin, has now in course

of preparation a bill of a most important character, looking to an amendment of the charter of the Pacific it is well understood that the government will furnish most, if not all, of the money that will go into the road. He expresses surprise that no restriction has been placed upon the company in regard to their rates for the trans. inlished is likely to be the only continuous line to the Pacific for some years, the company will consequently have a monopoly of business, and, according to their present privileges, will have an undisputed control over the fixing of their rates, which, it is feared, will be unreasonably exorbitsut. To meet this evil Mr. Washburne proposes in his bill to suggest an amendment to the charter of the road by establishing a commission, to be composed of the Secretaries of War and the Interior and Attorney General, whose duty it shall be to fix annually a tariff for passongers and freight. To force this measure upon the company Mr. Washburne intends to add a clause suspending any further issue of bonds to the company until they shall have consented to incorporate the provisions of his bill into their charter. Great complaints are already made on account of the charges on the read. The average per mile per passenger between Omaha and Cheyonne, which would make the fare about \$200 to the Pacific. To nip in the bud this outcropping of what may be expected in the way of monopoly in the future, Mr. Washburne will press his bill vigorously, in hopes of obtaining

The Central Pacific Ratirond. - The government Commissioners having reported the completion of the fourth section of twenty miles of the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad as a first class road, it has been accepted by the Prosident of the nd patents for lands due the Company on accounthereof. This section completes the road for a distance of eighty miles west of Atchison, Kansas.

At leged Francis in the Orduquee Departments. A'r. Logan, of lilmois, in the slope to-day, made a bold, peech upon all god frauds in the Ordnance Depart-He slinded to the slight differences of calibre in the same guns used respectively by the navy and army. as the result of "rings" in those departments, for no reason, as he could see, but speculation. He favors the branches of the service as a means of contomy, and to prevent the vast out ays necessary to furnish two sizes of ammun t on, when a fraction of an inch, making the cathbes of the same gons of equal size, would adopt the same ammun dien to both.

Tobacco and Whiskey Frauds-Reduction of

The Van Wycl. committee, after the startling revea-tions of frauds in the excise imposed upon whiskey and tobacco, discovered during their late visit to the North, propose to urge a reduction of the tax on wasskey to fifty cents, to be con sected according to the expandy of

General Grant this evening called open his old friend, Hon, E. B. Washburne, & Hitness. The friendship of these gentlemen is of the most satisfactory character. and they frequently meet its secial interviews.

General Cherman at this hour has not arrived here, as expected. He is looked for to-morrow morning. The teral will take up his residence with his brother, Senator Sherman.

Nominations Under Consideration by the The names of Mr. Edmund Cooper for Assistant Secretary of the freezery, and Gen wal John E. Melford for Collector of Internal Revenue at 12chmond, were before

the Senate France Committee to-day for consideration and report. A short cenate ensued gipon the subject, resulting in both names being laid over for the present. The case of senator Thomas, of Maryland, has not yet been decided. The conservatives consider it a matter of the grosses; injunice that he should have been so long and the grosses; injunice that he should have been so long added to their efficiency for the transaction of business,

prevented from taking his seat; but the impression pre vails that, as the evidence against him is of a very feeble character, the committee will report on Saturday in favor of admitting him.

The Premature Publication of the President's Alcasage.
The premature publication of the President's Message seems to continue as a sensation here. An official inves-

tigation is going on, but thus far little information has been obtained. The cale of the Message to the different newspapers his been fixed upon a correspondent of a Roston journal; but the person who sold the Message to the correspondent has not yet been discovered. It was said to-day that the expediency of excluding all correspondents and reporters of the press from the White House and the departments is under con-The President Among the Sunday School Scholars.

A large number of the teachers and scholars of the

Sunday School Convention of Maryland and the District Submits School Convention of Maryana and a visit to the President to-day. The President, in replying to the presentation speeches, expressed his satisfaction at meet-ing such a body of philanthropic ladies and gentlemen.

and the smiling little ones, and assured those present that he felt deeply the welfare of the grand and good objects of the Convention, and wished for it all the pros-perity and success it deserved. The Testimony on the Impeachment of the President.

Numerous applications have been made to the mem-

testimony in relation to the impeachment of the President, but the demand cannot be met, as no extra copies have been ordered to be printed, but only a sufficien number to supply each member with one copy only.

Contraction of Legal (Tenders.

There is authority for stating that there will be no ontraction of legal tenders during the month of De-

Pardons by the President. The President signed warrants of pardon for Feather-stone, Dunleavy and Collins, of New York, on Monday der on the high seas and sentenced to be hanged. Mr Lincoln subsequently commuted the death soutence to imprisonment for fifteen years. The pardons have been Senators and members of Congress, the United States Attorney, Marshal Murray and a number of others; also in consideration of the good behavior of the prisoners during confinement. It will be remembered that the trial of this case disclosed that the three prisoners shipped at Liverpool, Eugland, in the ship General Parkhill, for a voyage to New York, but when the vessel got out to sea the captain announced his intention of running his cargo into the blockaded port of Charleston. The ception imposed upon them, and were on several occa-sions badly ill treated by the captain and other officers of the vessels. On one occasion they were assailed by the captain, mates and steward, with belaying pins, upon which the prisoners defended themselves, and during the melec the captain was stabled, the wound causing instant death. On the trial it was not proved which of the three inflicted the death wound, but it was clearly shown that it was done by one of the three. The pris oners have been confined at Sing Sing.

The Army Estimates.

The order issued from the War Department since the date at which the estimates for the military service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, were prepared and sent to the Treasury Department, made these estimates so material that General Grant transmitted the others to head of "Army Appropriations." The estimated amount required was \$51,039,134, but is now reduced to \$37,511,512, which is caused by suspending enlist-ments until the army is brought to its authorized mininum strength at which it is now proposed to keep it. The letter of the Chief of Engineers explains the de-crease in his estimates for fortifications, &c., surveys of the Northern and Northwestern lakes and purchase and repair of instruments to \$632,500 from \$2,507,000. ich sum includes \$2,245,000 for fertifications, &c., and \$242,000 for surveys of the Northern and Northwestern lakes and \$20,000 for the purchase and repair of instruments. The result of all this is an aggregate reduction of \$15,842,000 in the estimates for the military

Postponement of the Sale of the Dismai Swamp Canal.

The sale of the interest of the United States in

the Dismal Stramp Canal, which has been advertised to take place at the Treasury Department on the 9th of December, has been postponed by the Secretary until the 2d of January next. The stock to be then sold consists of eight hundred shares, constituting nearly one-half of the whole capital

The Proprietorship of Harper's Ferry. Attorney General Stanbery has had under considera-tion for some time the question whether the government helds possession of Harper's Ferry in fee simple or merciy in trust for the specific use of an armory and no other. He says, in an official communication, that the trust, or use, declared in favor of the United States, is not confined to any specific purpose or object. The government has had absolute and undisturbed use and possession of the property for severty years, and there is no doubt, perfect title. The question was raised by the descendants of the original proprietors that the property reverted to them, owing to the United States abandoning the pro-perty for armory purposes, and on this question the

Statistics of Manufacturers.

Assignant assessors of internal revenue were requested by the Director of the Bureau of Statistics to forward lists of all the manufacturers in the country after the spessment of the annual tax list in May last. The request was complied with, and sufficient returns have division has been organized in the Treasury Department for this purpose, and three moms in the Internal Revenue building have been devoted to its use. This division will consolidate the returns from assessors and make up a complete exposition of the products of our manu-

The Health of General Steadman. A report prevailed last night that General Steadman was stricken with appoplexy yesterday and was therefore very hil. This, however, was not the case. The General had an attack of vertigo, but this morning is on the street and in cheerful spirits.

Army Assignments.
Brevet Major General N. C. Buchanan has been ordered to report to General Hancock, to command the of the Freedmen's Bureau. He is assigned to duty according to his brevet rank. Brevet Major E. Murphy. erred, has been ordered to report to General Scho-

Inie of the Bark Benjamin Franklin at Zan-

Zabar. *
One Vice Consul at Zanzabar reports the condemnation and sais of the whallog bark Benjamin Frankiin, of New Bedford, she having rea on a reef, from which she was greatly damaged. Twenty-one of her crew were left on the hands of the Vice Consul.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1867.
APPRAIS FROM SUPPRIESS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.
Mr. EDBENDS, (rep.) of Vi., introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, pro-Sintes from all the final judgments of the Court of Claims adverse to the United States, whether said odgments shall have been rendered by virtue of the general or any special provision or jurisdiction of said court. No judgment of the Court of Claims upon any cision or demand for or in respect to any captured or

cision or demand for or in respect to any captured or shandoned property, or any property seized or taken as captured or abandoned property, small be paid in anywise or from any money or fund until said paymout shall have been ordered of act of Congress.

Sensitary Destrict Attorneys, it was resolved that the Attorney General be instructed to report for the information of the Senate how many Assistant District Attorneys he has appointed in the several district Attorneys he has appointed in the several district attorneys has have appointed in the several district attorneys had assistant District Attorneys had previously been rejected by the Senate for any office, and if no the date of such rejection and of subsequent appointment.

and whether the expense of their maintenance has been increased or decreased thereby; and to report what legislation, if any, is necessary for the improvement of the system in force, and for the more judicious and economical expenditure of the public money.

The REGISTRANDS ADD RECTIONS IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. WHILEY, (FED.) of W. Va., offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the General of the Army te furnish to the Sensite a statement giving the number of white voters, and also the number of colored voters; registered in each of the States subject to the operation of the acts of Congress commonly called the Reconstruction acts; also how many of said white voters, and also now many of said colored voters in favor and how many against the calling of the convention provided in the aforesaid acts; also how many of said said States failed to cast their votes either in favor of or against the calling of said colored voters in each of said States failed to cast their votes either in favor of or against the calling of said colored voters in each of said States failed to cast their votes either in favor of or against the calling of said convention; also, as far as may be practicable, the number of white persons and also the number of colored persons in each of said States who were disfranchised and rendered incompetent by said Reconstruction acts to vote upon the call of said Convention; and also, as far as may be practicable, the number of white persons in each of said States who were entitled to be registered, but who failled to apply for registration.

Conversion of registered bonds into coupon bends. It is as follows:

Be it enneted. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to issue, upon such terms and under such regulations as he may from time to time preserved bonds which may have been or may hereafter be invitable, coupon bonds in exchange for and in lieu of any registered bonds which may have been or may hereafter be invitable sould which may have been or may hereafter be invi

the registered bonds issued under the nois authorizing the issue of the registered bonds oldered for exchange.

The bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

The PRESEDNE'S MESSAGE.

Mr. ANTHONY proposed that the Sonate should take up his resolution to print additional copies of the President's Message and the reports of the Departments. He said that the impending debate could as well be had on the resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Drake.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., said he had no objection provided it was understood that he had the floor on that resolution.

The question was put on the amendment of Mr. Sumner to strike out the chause authorizing the printing of the Nessage, and it was lost by 9 to 36 yotes, Messra Cameron, Chandler, Howard, Howe, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sumner and Thayer voting in the affirmative.

Mr. SEMNER, (rep.) of Mass., moved to take up the bill introduced by him on the first day of the late session, to provide further security for equal rights in the District of Columbia, striking out the word "white" wherever it occurred in the charter, and removing disabilities from office and the jury box, bolding, he stated, that the bill was the same as that passed last session, and not returned by the President. He had read a letter from the Secretary of State in reply to an inquiry by him, stating that such bill had been received in that Department.

Mr. Pomerov, (rep.) of Kansas, would support the bill under the circumstances, though it was yery imper-

Department.

Mr. Pomeroy, (rep.) of Kansas, would support the bill under the circumstances, though it was very imperfect. Intermarriage of the races was still forbidden, as well as other rights of citizenship, making it necessary to have piecomeal legislation.

Vir. Summer agreed that other legislation was required, but he proposed that it should not be neglected by the committee.

but no proposed that it should be a separated of the committee.

Mr. Hendricks, (dem.) of Ind., was surprised to hear the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Pomeroy) say that bill should go further, in view of the recent decision of the Senator's State and other States against that policy. He would vote for such legislation here as he would vote for at home, and none other, and that course should be followed here by others.

Mr. Jensson, (dem.) of Md., had been unable to bring hissaff to the conclusion as to the right of suffage to

would vote for such legislation here as he would vote for at home, and none other, and that course should be followed here by others.

In. Junson, (dem.) of Md., had been unable to bring himself to the conclusion as to the right of suffrage to the black man. Suffrage was not a natural right, but one to be delegated in view of the interests of the government. The large majority of while people in the United States was a security against any undue predominance of the black race. This was was not the case here, however. Would Senators be willing to be tried by a jury of ignorant blacks? Such a jury might decide in favor of the interests of their race in deflance of the court. They might be able here from their numbers to elect every officer of the birth race in deflance of the court. They might be able here from their numbers to elect every officer of the birth race in deflance of the court. They might be able here from their numbers to elect every officer of the birth race in the sum protection, he would not give them such as would interfere with the rights of others. The lesson of the recent election showed that this system of legislation was obnovious to the public sentment, and he thought they should therefore pause and reflect before they carried is further.

Mr. Pomeror said if the argument of ignorance was good a minst a jury of the black race, it was good against the whites. Every man who had a right to vote had a right to be led in accordance with this bill. Some years ago Indiana voted against censcratic principles, but the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Hendreks] did not, for that reason, charge his course here.

Mr. Winson thought Senators should be modest in prodicating anything on the result of the recent election. In 1864, after the issue of the Emancipation Proclamation, they had chaimed that the republican party went on in what it believed to be right, and was justified in it. There was, it was true, and always had been, prejudice against negro suffrage; there were slow men in the republican party; Con

What private griefs they have I know not, &c.,

What private griefs they have I know not, &c., but that they had unficied a blow upon the faith of the government was certain. He read a letter from Jay Cooke clasming that in no other country had this principle of paying the public debt in coin been violated. We had acknowledged the principle during the war by so paying it, as we would next January; that the respective Secretaries of the freasury had committed themselves to the same view; that the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means having rises in his seat in 1864 and advocated the payment in currency, a great panic had remitted, the news travelling like wild fire and the bonds inling, great additional expense and delay had followed in raising money for the proseention of the war. Mr. Edmanns quoted copiously from the writings of political economists in support of his views, and closed a very lengthy argument by appealing to his hearers not to violate the plighted faith of the nation.

Mr. Colz, (rep.) of Cal., complemented Mr. Edmunds as having made the only good argument on his side. He said that Mr. Walker, in his recent letter, instituted on improvement. The public credit had run the risk of bankruping his own maximation. Neither Mr. Walker, nor the Secretary of the Treasury, nor the Secator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds, while they said what ought to be done, had shown that it could be done. There was no necessity for this resolution if, as the preamble stated, the laws authorizing the bonds stated that the principal should be paid in coln. There was a dockt on the proposition contained in it. Would they, from mere motives of generomy, add hundreds of millions to the proposition contained in it. Would they, from mere motives of generomy, add hundreds of millions to the proposition contained in it. Would they, from mere motives of generomy, add hundreds of millions to the probable barden? I the was claimed that they lead to be baid in coln, but simply in lawful money. Under the six act there had been issued up to the easing to have a solid to be baid

resources of the government and their property callon.

Mr. Sheman, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Finance. He thought the bill should not be hastily disposed of. He proposed at the proper time to speak upon it.

Mr. Handrach proposed that the bill be simply laid over. He had some amendments to present.

The bill was leid over moordingly.

THE EQUAL BIORYA BILL PASSED.

THE EQUAL BIORYS MILE PASSED.

On motion of Mr. SUNNER the bin under consideration at the experation of the merning hear was again taken

Mr. Hasouries spoke briefly in opposition to the bill. He denied that his course had been contrary to the will of the people of indiana, as had been alleged. In speaking yesteriary of the regard which should be paid to the expressed will of the people, he had not referred to the capressed will of the people, he had not referred to the general destine, but the recent State elections, the vote on negro suffrage in Ohio, Minnesota, &c.

Mr. Moaren, (tp.) of Ind., did not desire any misunderstanding to size from what his colleague (Mr. Hendricks) had said. In 1804 Indiana had given over-wallingly a majority in face of prosecuting the war and against suspending hostinises, and in 1806 also in support or the policy of Congress.

A short colleagy between Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Morton in regard to the epithets of newspapers, &c., applied to the democratic party, was ended by Mr. Morton saving that the feeling against the rebellion and its aiders and abetters was as strong as ever, and ten years heace it would be stronger.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 30 to 8, and the Senate adjourced. Mr. Haspanus spoke bring in opposition to the bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1867. Mr. Humand, (rep.) of lows, introduced a bill extending the time for completing the Sioux City Rail-road. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. GREE, (dom.) of Pa., rose to make a personal ex-

Tuesday's House proceedings, by which some remarks made by himself in reply to Mr. Schenck on the subject of the premature publication of the President's Messago were tacked on and attributed to Mr. Schenck.

THE REDUCTION OF THE COMMENCY.
Mr. Schence, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Com Mr. Schence, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill repealing the authority of the Secretary of the Ireasury to make any reduction in the ourroney by retiring or cancelling United States notes. It was read twice and recommitted.

Mr. Williams, (rep.) of Ind., introduced a bill to fund the interest bearing debt of the United States and to provide for a national tax thereon. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. MYERS, (rep.) of Pa., introduced a bill to increase and fix the Subsistence department of the army. Referred to the Committee on Milliamy Affairs.

RESPONDED EXEMPTIONS PROM TAXATION.

On motion of Mr. MYERS the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting from taxation all articles the product of hand looms.

On motion of Mr. INGERSOLL, (rop.) of Ill., the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of restoring the currency to an amount equal to the amount retired since the act of April 12, 1868.

RESTORATION—ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.
Mr. ASHLEY, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a bill to facilitate the restoration of the late robet States; referred to the Judiciary Committee. Also a bill to fix the time for the election of representatives and delegates in Congress; same reference.

SALARIES OF INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICERS.
On motion of Mr. Krus, (dem.) of ind., the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of having the salaries of assistant assessors and assistant collectors—in the district where there are no assessors or collectors—made the same as assessors and collectors.

THE STEAMBOAT LAWS.
On motion of Mr. WASHIRURES, 17-19, of Ill., the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to communicate information as to the salaries paid and fees collected under the sicamboat laws, and whether any prosecution has been instituted against persons connected with the steamboat Commodore for violation of haid laws, and if not, why not.

the steamboat laws, and whether any prosecution has been instituted against persons connected with the steamboat Commodore for violation of said laws, and if not, why not.

THE SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

Mr. PAINE, (rep.) of Wis., introduced a bill providing that a majority of the votes actually cast shall determine the result of any election held under the Reconstruction acts in the robellious States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS OF BOILDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of BIL, introduced a bill allowing pensions to the widows of soldiers of 1812. Referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

PETRIL SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. ELIOT, (rep.) of Mers., introduced a joint resolution declaratory of the act of July 23, 1868, relating to the public schools in the District of Columbia.

PETTION FOR THE IMPACHEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. GARPIELD, (rep.) of Obio, presented the pention of righty-five persons of Ashtabula asking the House of Representatives to impeach the President.

THE SPEAKER PRESENTED ELPARTMENT.

The SPEAKER presented a letter from the Postmaster Goural relative to the appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE GRONANCE COMMITTEE

The question undisposed of at the adjournment yesterday, on concurring with the Sorate in reviving the joint Committee on Ordennee, came up.

Mr. Ross. (dem.) of Ill., remarked that the country did not want any Ordnance Committee. He thought a committee on pruning hooks would be better.

Mr. LOAN spoke in favor of the resolution. The evidence aircady taken showed, he said, that great frauds had been perpetrated on the government in contracts for heavy ordnance and munitions of war, and that officials of the government had been parties to these frauds. He declared that in the late war more United States soldiers had been perpetrated on the government in contracts for heavy ordnance departments of the army and navy.

The resolution was concurred in—yea

art. Blazer, the contestant, was permitted to address the House in advocacy of his claims.

Mr. Gollary also addressed the House in advocacy of his right to the scat.

Mr. Courus, (rep.) of Ind., asked Mr. Dawes to yield to a motion to recommit the case to the Committee on Exections.

Exections.

Mr. Dawss declined to do so, and moved the previous question on the resolutions.

The resolutions were adopted and Mr. Gollady was sworn as a member.

sworn as a member.

MIMORIAL PROS THE NEW OFLEANS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. FUS, (rec.) of Mo., presented a memorial of the
Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans, asking aid for
deepening one or more of the outlets of the Mustesippi
river, in rebuilding the levees, removing obstructions to
navigation in the Musissippi, Bissouri and Ohlo rivers,
and in the contraction of canals and railways across
the istumes of tentral America. Reserved to the Committee on Commerce.

The STRAKER PRESENTED THE COMMUNICATION OF THE UNITED THE STRAKER PRESENTED A COMMUNICATION FOR THE UNITED STRAKER PRESENTED A COMMUNICATION FOR THE UNITED STRAKER PROPERTY OF HER PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

States to the property of Harper's Farry, with his opinion thereon. Referred to the Judiciarry Committee.

THE STEARER then announced the next business in order to be the question of privilege as to the proposed impeachment of the President of the United States. The Speaker took oreason at the same time to announce that if, during the important debate about to be entered upon, there should be any manifestations of approval to desapproval, such as had taken place last week when the report of the Judiciary Committee was made, he would cause the galleries to be cleared. He knew that this would punish slike the isnocent and the wallty; but he was determined that the order of the House should be maintained, and that proper respect should be paid to it by these who wincessed its proceedings. The Peaker also stated that if manifestations were made by members on the floor, as had been made last week, he would state to the House the names of the members so effending, the effect of which would he to bring the matter before the House for such action as the floure might see fit to take for contempt of its rules.

Ar. BULWELL, (rep.) of Mass., the member of the

notes in the rouse angles see that the roles.

Nr. BOLTWELL, (rep.) of Mass., the member of the Judiciary Committee who made the majority report towns mending the impeachment of the President, took the Boor to open the debate in support of that report. Before commencing his speech he asked, as a matter of lavor, an extension of the hour to which the rule of the Muse limits speeches.

Mr. Elduring, (don.) of Wis, said that he presumed the modification to the extension of time.

there would be no objection to the extension of tims, but he first preferred to hear the gentleman's hour speech, and see how he conducted binself, whether with his usual kind heart and good nature or with much

Mr. Endunde, (dom.) of Wis, said that he presumed there would be no objection to the extension of time, but he first preferred to hear the gentleman's hour speech, and see how he conducted himself, whether with his usual kind heart and good nature or with much abusiceness.

Mr. Bouwert submitted that the gentleman from Wisconsin should not ask him to speak under duress.

Mr. Ententon withdrew his objection, and the time was extended for two hours.

M. Bourwert them, at three o'clock, proceeded to address the House. He said that in opening this cause to the frouse he should confine himself to a concern presentation of the views which the occasion imperatively demands at a forms bonds, not similar at the first property and power. The gravity of the occasion, be said, is untamal, leading at, as it ought, to exercise great care in speech and oction, but not indust criminal, leading at, as it ought, to exercise great care in speech and oction, but not industry to swerve in any manner from the line of duty. It is one of the incidents of public life that public men are called to take responsibility, but it is one of the achievements of life to meet and bear accessfully such responsibility when tendered by circumstances or events. It is not strange that a sensitive and connectations public opioion shrinks from a proceeding so solemn in its character, the end of which man cannot foresse. In one seal they place all the present material and political interests of the country, and in the other the project for the removal of a Fresident, who has different months only of official life, if this were a full statement of the case, and there were no consequences of evil incide to tollow, I certainly allund not hesitate to yield the engagenious which having us to leave the President was the life of the president was the summer of the president way to be a full president which all the present of the president was the proceeding and the summer of the president would be the president would be a public with a first place. The propert

Belience; therefore it follows unquestionably that the House, in the exercise of its best judgment and conscience, must give heed, first, to that great rule of municipal and public law which declares that the law takes no accics of trifles, while the committee might feel compelled to bring here as the result of its investigation a conclusion based upon unimportant but technical violations of the laws of the land, amounting, in its judgment, to crime and misdementors, I tetill would be in the power of the House to say that those matters are too minimportant to attract and engage the attention of this ment, to crime and misdemeanors. It still would be in the power of the House to fay that those matters are too unimportant to attract and engage the attention of this House, acting in its high capacity as a branch of the government. So this House may go farther. Notwithstanding it should appear from the record and from the evidence that the President is guilty of an impenciable offence of so high a character that, under ordinary circumstances, there could be no choice except to proceed to his trial and conviction, still the House, acting under the influence of great public policy, may say that though these are high crimes and misdemeanors, the evil of attempting to correct them in the manner pointed out by the constitution is greater than submission to those evils. This statement comprehends, I think, the entire power of the House. It acts in its judgment on the evidence of the House. It acts in its judgment on the evidence first, but on its conscience in its regard to public policy, to determine whether it will proceed or not. Although I should very much doubt the power of the House to censure the President as an independent proposition, I cannot doubt the power of the House to declare, if it choose to declare, that the President is guilty of impoachable high crimes and misdemeanors, but that on considerations of public policy it would not for the present prosecute this charge to final trial and punishment. Mr. Boutwell then proceeded to discuss the question and law and precedent involved, particularly combating the position of the Chairman of the Committee that the high crimes and misdemeanors contemplated by the constitution are only such as persons could be indicted for. Without linishing this branch of the argument he yielded for a motion of adjourn, with the understanding that the should have the floorrait.

The Speaker presented the statement of the Secretary of the Freaker presented the statement of the Secretary of the Freakery, showing the amount of revenue received from distilled spirits for each collection district, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Also the estimate from the Secretary of War, to be used instead of those heretofore sent, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Indefinite leave of absence was granted to Mr. Shellabarger, who has gone home on account of sickness, and then, at four o'clock, the House adjourned.

HON. EDWARD THORNTON, C. B., THE NEW BRITISH MINIS-TER TO THE UNITED STATES.

A cable despatch informs us of the arrival of this gentleman in England from Rio Janeiro, and as he has accepted the appointment of Minister of Great Britain to the United States, in the piace of the late Sir Frederick Bruce, he may soon be expected in this country. Mr. Thornton, who is the son of the late Sir Edward Thornton, commenced his official career about twenty-five years ago as an attaché of the British mission to Turin. In the year 1845 he was appointed paid attachs at Mexico, and in 1851 Secretary of Legation to the re-public of Mexico. From April, 1852, till October, 1853, Mexico, and in 1851 Secretary of Legation to the republic of Mexico. From April, 1852, till October, 1853, he was secretary to the late fir Charles Hotham's special mission to the River Plate. In May, 1854, he received the appointment of Charge d'Affaires and Consul General to the republic of New Granuda, but did not proceed to Bogota, and in September of the same year he was transferred to the Oriental republic of Uruguay. He filled that post for five years, at the end of which period he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine republic. On the 27th of July, 1865, he was sent on a special mission to the Emperor of Brazil, and on the 10th of August following was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil, from which country he has just been recalled to take the place of British Minister to the United States. It will thus be seen that twenty-two years of Mr. Thornton's official career have been spent on this continent in different diplomatic capacities. In February, 1863, he was made a Companion of the Honorable Order of the Bath, the distinction being conferred upon him as a mark of his sovereign's approval of the ability and fathfulness with which he had discharged the duries of the several offices he had successively flied in his country's service. Mr. Thornton bears a Portuguess title of nebility—Count of Cassilias, to which he succeeded on the death of his father, upon whom the title was conferred by Kin. John VI. of Portugal for three lives, his own being one, and the others to be accomplished in his descendancs in a direct and legitimate line; but the license granted by Goorge IV, permitting Sir Edward to accept the title forbids him or his heirs assuming or using it in the British dominions.

This Board met yesterday afternoon, President Brink-

Mr. Satein obsered the fellowing preamole and resort lion, which were adopted:—

Whereas, by the eighth section of the act of the Legish ture of the State of New York, passed in April, 1957, com-monly known as the "Tax Levy," lie term of the person-now constituting the Board of Councilmen was extende until the less Abouter of Councilmen was extende the state of the Board of Councilmen for the pro-tact of the person of the Board of Councilmen for the year 1988 and claim to have been elected as members of such Board therefore be it.

out the abjects of this resolution.

Messra Henry Murray, Lamb, Long, Webber and W.

B. Roberts were appeinted to constitute the committee.

The Board adjourned till Monday.

Yesterday at noon some fifty lots of land adjacent to the new Boulevard, 125th street and Nigth avenue, part

| direction of the executrix, offered for sale by James M. |
| hillier, auctioner, at the Exchange salesrooms. About one hundred and fifty bidders attended and exhibited quite a lively competition in their efforts to secure iois. The following are the results of the sale:—
| NINTH AURICE. |
Lot corner 125th st., 25.7x100	\$2,760	
Lot, 25.3x100	22.120	
Two lots, 25.3x100 each	2,130	
Lot, 25x100	2,200	
Seven lots, 25x100 10 each	1,920	
Seven lots, 25x100 10 each	1,920	
Lot, 25x100	10 each	1,920
Lot, 25x100	10 each	1,920
Lot, 25x100	10 each	1,920
Lot, 25x100	10 each	1,920
Lot, 25x100	10 each	1,920
Lot, 25x100	10 each	1,920
Lot, 25x100	10 each	1,920
Lot, 25x100	10 each	1,920
Lot, 25x100	10 each	1,920
Lot, 25x100	10 each	1,920
Lot, 25x100	10 each	1,920
Lot, 25x100	10 each	1,920
Lot, 25x100	10 each	1,920
Lot, 25x100	10 each	1,920
Lot, 25x100	10 each	1,920
Lot, 25x100	10 each	1,920
Lot, 25x100	10 each	1,920
Lot, 25x100	10 each	1,920
Lot, 25x100	10 each	1,920
Lot, 25x100	10 each	1,920
Lot, 25x100	10 each	1,920
Lot, 25x100	10 each	1,920
Lot, 25x100	10 each	1,920
Lot, 25x100	1,9 Pour lots, 25x90 10 each. 1.725	
Seven lots, 25x90, 10 each 1, 730
An irregular shaped 10 adjoining those last above
named, with a frontage of 30 feet on 120th street, of
equal depth and rear width to the others, brought \$2,000,
Two lots in 127th street, 25 feet front, 90 11 feet depth,
brought \$2,305 each.

SHIPPING NEWS.

FORT OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 5, 1887. Arrivals.

Activals.

BEFORTSD BY THE BERALD STEAM YACRTS.
Steamship Sapido, Lingo, Wilmington, NC, with miss and passengers, to Jurray, Perris & Co.

Steamship Fardanks. Hunter, Wilmington, NC, with miss and passengers, to Jas Hand.

Mark Chos. Sundberg, Havans, 15 days with sugar. As, to Jas Hand.

Mark Chos. Sundberg, Havans, 15 days with sugar. As, to Jas I Ward & Co. Had heavy weather on the pleasage Dea I lat 3 47, 100 72 %, passed a ship's boat, bottom up, painted green, saw man other wreck stuff in the vicinity. Heig II Means, Weathworth, Newark.

Echerlenced heavy weather; split jib and foretopaul.

Echer Linger, Smith. Beaton for Philadelphia.

Schr Linger, Smith. Beaton for Philadelphia.

Schr Joseph Mashedd, May. Boston.

Schr Sum, Mave. Previdence.

Schr W F Garrison, Marris, Previdence for Philadelphia.

Schr Lingelle. Rackett, New Haven.

Schr Expedite. Rackett, New Haven.

Schr Expedite. Rackett, New Haven.

Schr Echer G. Hadden, Jacket, New Haven.

Schr G. Hadden, Wasser, Rendout for Middletown.

Schr J M Saymour, Norton, Rondout for Middletown.

Schr J M Saymour, Norton, Rondout for Meditale of the Schr J M Saymour, Norton, Rondout for Meditale of the Schr J M Saymour, Norton, Rondout for Meditale of the Schr J M Saymour, Norton, Rondout for Meditale of the Schr J M Saymour, Norton, Rondout for Meditale of the Schr J M Saymour, Norton, Rondout for Meditale of the Schr J M Saymour, Norton, Rondout for Meditale of the layer of the New Jarris which the vessel labored leavily, causing the carrier of the wort bay where a porton so it is NW, darrier which the vessel labored leavily, causing the carrier of the properties o

Ship Fawn, from Cardif, with railroad iron, to Thomas Wind at sunset W.

American Ports.

BOSION, Dec 5-Arrived, barks Ada, Shields; Julia, Gonsives, brig Waverly Sarannah.

MOBILE, Dec 5-Arrived, schr Queen of the South, New York,
SAVANNAH, Dec 5-Ealled, steamships Gen Barnes,
NYOrk, Levant (Br), Ackley, Liverpool; Behr Charles Holt,
Durlen. For other Shipping News we Seventh Page.

RESTAURANTS. A STOR HOUSE EXCHANGE .- TABLE D'HOTE FROM DUFFALO, BUFFALO, -A LIVE BUFFALO, -A LIVE buffalo can be seen in front of Fetti & Crook's dailed saloon, 130 water street, this day. Will be slaughtered and served to their customers next week.

ENGLISH MUTTON FOR DINNER...FOR SALE, Baddle and Haunch English Mutton, Phessants. Hares, Filterts. RICHARDSON'S, 85 Fulton, pear Gold. Base Ale and Guinness' Stout on draught.

PADUCAH AND STATE LOTTERY OF RENTUCKY.

recommend it to their patients with good success. Please give me your terms to agents.

BLYRIA, Ohio, Nov. 23. IT DOES ME GREAT GOOD, and I am obliged to drink it for a longer period, wrote Mrs. F. J. LIPPITE, of PROVIDENCE, R. I. Nov. 26. OUR PHYSICIANS have requested me to get some of HOFF'S MALT EX-TRACT, as they are sufficiently acquainted with its virtues. P. C. ROSS. Carrow, Ill., Nov. 22. 1 AM QUITE SATISFIED

THE

COMMANDING

GENERAL

of Fort Leavenworth required me to get some of HOFI MALT EXTRACT, and as I have a sale for it I wish to

he agency. LEAVERWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 25.

with the ercelient results which your MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH produced on my suffering con-stitution, and recommend your PALATABLE BEVERAGE. OF HEALTH to all sick and suffering. M. BROWN. FRANKIN, Pa., Nov. 16.

MY DYSPEPSIA disappeared by its use, heater Street, No. 117, Nov. 14.

AS THE COUGH of my wife is improving since using HOFF'S MALT EX-TRACT, please, &c. JOHN HUFTLIN, JAMES STREET, No. 78, Nov. 15.

SUFFERING HORRIBLY FROM DYSPEPSIA.

I tried HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT and was cared.

RESORIYM, Nov. II. Mrs. TISDALL, No. 62 High st.
Everybody who reads mence extracts on the control of the contro THE FAMILY FAVORITE.

THE FIRESIDE COMPANION. THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.

The following extract we clip from the Evening Post of De The following extract we clip from the Evening Post of De-cember 2:—
"Norwood" will be withdrawn from the stage of the New York theatre after to morrow night, an announcement which we do not regret to make. On Wednerday evening 'Under the Gasilght' will be replaced on the stage.

The persistent popularity of the drama. "Under the Gas-light" should have prevented it being withdrawn from the stage. But the appeals of the hundreds of thousands from New York and FIRESTDE COMPANION, the weekly instalments of the brilliant remance from which the drams has been taken could be resisted by the manager to longer.

But If there are any who have not read the story so far in

of the FIRESIDE COMPANION, FIRESIDE COMPANION, and is being still continued from week to week. All the back numbers of THE FIRESIDE COMPANION THE FIRESIDE COMPANION can be obtained from any newsdealer or from the office of publication of THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.

ALSO,

for the great New Story, TURNING THE TABLES;

TURNING THE TABLES;
THE GIPSUS PROPHECY,
See THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.
For P. Hamilton Myer's Gratest Story.
For the thrilling Romanics the FIRESIDE COMPANION.
With Peringent the Durk."
"With Peringent the Durk."
"The Italian Brave."
See THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.
For the most starting of Stories.
"The Italian Brave."
See THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.
For Hints to Young Men from Home.
See THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.
For articles on LEGTUREERS,
See THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.
For Sergeant Buz-fuz's Speech.

For Articles of Mark See THE FIRMS
For Sergeant Buz-fuz's Speach,
The piece Dickeas will read next Monday,
See Reciter's Corner
In THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.

For the best Sketches, See THE PIRESIDE COMPANION. See THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.
For the best Illustrations,
See THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.
A new number ready this moraing;
Den't forget the time, 2½ 6' clock.
THE FIRESIDE COMPANION
will be ready on Friday morning at half-past 9 o'clock,
Price 6 cents.

GEORGE MUNRO & CO., '37 William street, New York. A PHYSICIAN'S LETTER, IMPORTANT TO EVERY error. Address by Fowers, 19 Stanton street.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN A say state prihout publicity or exposure; good everywhere; no fees charged until divorce is obtained. Consultation free. GEORGE LINCOLN, Lawyer, 20 Nasant street. A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN New York and States where described, drunkenness of incompatibility sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, 78 Nassau street.

A. OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY

A .- OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE PADUCAH A. Lottery of Kentucky.

67, 18, 28, 13, 10, 5, 37, 23, 42, 2, 1, 51, 20, 21, 46, 55, 17, 20, 64, 47, 71, 41, 49, 57, Collida, Dickinson & Co., Kangers, State Loriest of the University of Paducal and other purposes.

PRIZES CASHED IN THE ABOVE LOTTERIES ON presentation and information given. Address DRIZES CASHED AND CIRCULARS SENT IN COL-ton, Dickinson & Co. a and Wood, Dickinson & Co. a Lotteries, by addressing G. S. SEIXAS, SI Liberty street.

A LLPRIZES CASHED IN LEGALIZED LOTTERISA Circulars and information furnished,
CLUTE, Broker, De Broadway and 151 Fulton street. NATIONAL LOTTERY OF SPAIN.

Retraordinary Celebration at Madrid on December 23, 1807. 81,200,000 in cold drawn. Capital prize, \$300,000. No smaller prize than \$100. One prize in every seven textes.

Prizes cashed and information furnished.

Far LOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York,

OUGH REMEDIES. - EVERY THIRD PERSON NOW Seems to be attlicted with a cough, and recry one-as affected is trying with its semiclose to get rid of a rough hacking cough that has haffed all attempts at care until we took Gardiner's Cough Mixture. This proved an efficient care; and we advise all was went a thorough cure to call on it. R. Gardiner and get a bottle of his celebrated Cough Mixture. Boston Jecuniky & BUKER. General Agents.

MASON, DAWLEY & BUKER. General Agents.

For sale by Domas Bartins & Co., 21 Park row; F. C. Wells & Co., 102 Fulton street, and by all druggests. CARDINER'S RECUNATIO AND NEURALGIA
Compound, Gardiner's Cough Remody, Charch's Gircarian Hair Kesturer. The above articles can be found at
lemms Harnes & Cp. 21 Park row; F. C. Wells & Co.'s,
192 Fullon street, and at all druggists'.

OPERA GLASSES.—PARIS EXPOSITION, 1807.

OBARDOU & SON received the first class medal for their celebrated Telescopes, Marise, Field and Opera Glasses, Soin agency and depot for the United States, FREDERICK TRUNFLER, importer of optical goods, 20 John sirest. TIFFANY & CO., Nos. 550 and 502 Brendway, offer the present season an extraordinary assortment of HULLIANY GOODS,

including very fore and insteading
DIAMONAGE A D FINE JEWELRY
FRENCH EXHLATION BRIONESS AND CLOCKS,
STERLING SILVER IN ALL STAPES,
LEATHER AND GILT WORK FROM VIRNNA,
PARISIAN DETERMINE JEWEL CASES, AC.,
and an unprecedented stock of sricles of use, luxury or
crimarent.

common

stock:
BEGRAW BROTHERS,
30 to 34 Fourth avenue, opposite dooper incitud
and 62 Lafayette p WANTED TO PURCHASIS.

WANTED TO RUBUHASE-A GOOD MEAT AND vegetable Market, in a good heighborhood, Address, ating location and price baked, G. W. R., Box 102 Heraid lee.

YOUNG MAN OF TWESTY-FIVE DESIRES THE acquaintance of a lady not ever-twenty, with a view narrimony. None but tions seriously inclined need an eri mease no object. Address Jacques, station G.